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United Nations
International Drug Control Programme
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

information letter

UNDCP/CSFR Sign Project Document

UNDCP Executive Director Giorgio Giacomelli and Ambassador Jaroslav Riha of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (CSFR) signed a project document on 3 March 1992 at the Vienna International Centre for drug law enforcement assistance in the context of the regional Balkan Route programme. The Director of the UNIDO Financial Services Division signed the document on behalf of UNIDO as the executing agency.

Under this project, which is the first to be undertaken in CSFR, UNDCP will assist the Government in establishing four mobile customs control units to cover the border regions mostly affected by the Balkan Route drug trafficking. UNDCP will provide vehicles, drug detection and radio-com-

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53-Member Commission To Hold First Session with Enlarged Membership

The thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is to be held from 6 to 15 April 1992, with the largest membership ever. The action was taken by the Economic and Social Council which elected on 6 February 1992 in New York 13 additional States as members of the Commission.

Elected on the basis of a geographical distribution for a four-year term are: Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia (African Group); Iran, Philippines, Syria (Asia); Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (Eastern Europe); Chile, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Uruguay (Latin American and Caribbean Group), and Switzerland (Western European and Others Group).

At the request of the Commission, the Council adopted, on 21 June 1991, resolution 1991/49 in which it decided to enlarge the membership of the Commission, in recognition of its role as the main UN policy-making body in matters of international drug control and taking into account the increasing interest of all States to participate in international drug control efforts.

The Commission was established as a functional commission of the Council pursuant to its resolution 9(I) of 16 February 1946, inter alia, to help the Council with the application of international drug control treaties and to carry out the functions entrusted, until then, to the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

Starting with 15 members in 1946, the Commission's membership has been increasing gradually in response to the seriousness of the drug abuse phenomenon, the need for broader international co-operation in seeking solutions to this global challenge. Over these years, the Commission membership has been enlarged as follows: 15 (1946); 21 (1961); 24 (1966); 30 (1973); 40 (1984); 53 (1992).

UNDCP Executive Director Appointed UNOV Director-General

Ambassador Jaroslav Riha (left) of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and Executive Director G. Giacomelli are seen signing, at Vienna, the first project document for CSFR in the context of the regional Balkan Route programme. Mr. Giacomelli has been appointed Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, effective 1 March 1992. Since 1 March 1991, he has been heading UNDCP which unified the UN structures for drug abuse control.

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Urban Action Fund Created To Combat Drug Abuse

Mayor David Dinkins of New York City announced, on 13 February 1992, the launching of the United Nations Urban Action Fund against Drugs, a new effort against the scourge of drug abuse which is expected to provide resources for drug treatment and prevention initiatives in cities around the world that have the potential for international replication.

As part of drug education campaigns in schools, children will raise money to support the Urban Action Fund by selling drug prevention stamps produced by the United Nations.

Money raised locally will be supplemented by funds from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), based in Vienna, which has agreed to administer the Urban Action Fund.

Each year, the cities participating in the Urban Action Fund will meet at an International Conference of Mayors against Drug Abuse, sponsored by the United Nations, to decide what new projects to fund and to evaluate programmes that were funded previously.

The establishment of the Urban Action Fund stems from a series of planning meetings co-hosted by the New York City Office of Drug Abuse Policy and the UNDCP in preparation for the Fourth International Conference of Mayors against Drug Abuse, which will be held in May 1992 in Buenos Aires, where the International Conference of Mayors is expected to be institutionalized with the support and sponsorship of the United Nations.

The Buenos Aires conference will also provide a forum for drug treatment and prevention experts from around the world to exchange ideas and experiences in the field. This shared knowledge will be the basis for the innovative drug treatment and prevention programmes underwritten by the Urban Action Fund.

As an initial project, the United Nations and New York City are considering a study of various technologies to help determine the prevalence of substance abuse in cities around the world.

WHO Issues Information Kit For Nurses In 136 Countries As Contribution to UN Decade

An information kit on "Nurses Responding to Substance Abuse", prepared by the World Health Organization (WHO) in collaboration with the International Council of Nurses, is being distributed worldwide to help mark the 1992 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June).

The kit outlines basic facts about common drugs of abuse as well as the role of nurses in prevention efforts and in mobilizing communities. It lists a series of ideas for activities in response to drug abuse and reviews models for reducing demand for substance abuse.

Spearheaded by WHO's Programme on Substance Abuse as a contribution to the observance of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, the kit is expected to reach more than one million nurses in 136 countries.

Available in various languages, the kit notes that nurses constitute the largest group of health care workers with close contact in the community, with a crucial role in relation to substance abuse.

The International Council of Nurses, with headquarters in Geneva, is in official relationship with WHO.

The United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, proclaimed by the General Assembly, is being devoted to effective and sustained national, regional and international actions to promote the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. (Organizations, groups and individuals undertaking or wishing to undertake activities to help mark the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse are invited to contact the Coordinator for the Decade, UNDCP, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.)

Pilot Project Addresses Street Children's Tragedy

Drug abuse among street children was the focus of a meeting convened by WHO from 3 to 7 February 1992 at Geneva. As a follow-up to the meeting, WHO is undertaking a pilot project to be field-tested in Brazil, Egypt, Honduras, India, Mexico, the Philippines and Zambia.

The number of street children around the world, according to WHO estimates, range from 10 to 100 million, depending on the definition used. The majority of these children live in poor urban environments. Malnutrition, infectious diseases, accidents, substance dependency and prostitution have become critical features of the street children's condition. They are increasingly exposed to physical abuse and violence.

The emergence of large new urban centres, the deterioration in the physical environment, changes in family structure and the rapid growth in young populations, coupled with rural-urban migration, have added a new dimension to the problem and introduced new health-related risks.

Substance abuse is one of the tragic consequences of life on the street, often turned to as a means of coping with the stress of survival, the lack of emotional support, food and shelter.

The types of drugs abused by this group include inhalants, especially glue, paint thinner and other solvents. But in some countries, there is increasing evidence of cocaine and cocaine derivatives consumption, together with marijuana.

Drug abuse by street children and their role in the drug scene have further stigmatized and complicated efforts to provide respect, opportunities and health services for these neglected children and young people.

CSFR First Project .....

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munications equipment.

In addition, a highly sophisticated mobile x-ray unit will be provided to the Czech and Slovak Customs. Vehicles, communications and surveillance equipment will be given to the newly-established Anti Narcotics Office and its local departments.

INCB 1991 Report Warns of Increased Drug Abuse Worldwide

Interlocking criminal trafficking organizations, well-financed and heavily armed, are engaged in joint venture operations in South America, Western Europe and South-East Asia to smuggle heroin and cocaine.

As a result, the 1991 annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board warns, abuse of heroin is soaring in a number of regions and cocaine, once abused mainly in the Americas and Europe, now also threatens Africa, the Near and Middle East, South and South-East Asia and Oceania.

The Board reiterates its 1990 call for an even stronger, more comprehensive and more innovative response to the drug menace, stating that despite some encouraging developments and resolute pursuit of counteraction by countries at the community, national, regional, bilateral and multilateral levels, the drug abuse situation world-wide remains grim.

In its overall assessment of the international drug situation, the Board reiterates the disturbing tendencies, pointed out in its previous annual report, of the continued threat of illicit production, trafficking and abuse, along with drug-related violence and corruption, not only to public health but to political institutions, economic development and the environment. The 1991 report also makes a special reference to the spreading danger of HIV infection as a result of intravenous drug abuse.

Nevertheless, the report notes some positive developments in 1991. Surveys indicate that in a number of countries the abuse of certain drugs continue to show stabilization or even decline and action by citizens at the community level in some countries to turn the tide against drug abuse is beginning to show results. Traffickers are shifting their activities to new regions and areas as a consequence of stepped up national and international counteraction, putting heavy pressure on traffickers. The Board makes special note of the fact that this relentless pressure led to the arrest of kingpin traffickers and crippled a major and ruthless cartel in Colombia.

As a new positive development, the Board draws attention to the fact that the newly created United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) is developing an International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS) to provide a comprehensive overview and analysis of drug abuse and programmes being pursued by Governments and national organizations to prevent and reduce such abuse. This information relates to all aspects relevant to drug abuse, including epidemiology, prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration.

Also on the positive side, the Board notes an increase in 1991 in the number of Parties to the three drug control treaties (the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, amended by the 1972 Protocol; the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances; and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances). Several countries have also adopted new or strengthened legislation and measures for the effective implementation of those Conventions.

However, despite these developments, the Board draws attention to existing weakness in internal control mechanisms. One of those remains the lack of effective coordination between services involved in drug control efforts at the national level: health, customs, and law enforcement, in particular.

Another weakness continues to be the lack of stringent controls on psychotropic substances, and on precursors and chemicals used to manufacture illicit drugs, as well as on drugs destined for export. The Board notes with concern that 20 years after the conclusion of the 1971 Convention, Austria, Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Switzerland have not become Parties.

In terms of action to be taken on the international level, the Board reaffirms its belief that special emphasis should be accorded by the international community to enacting and vigorously pursuing comprehensive measures to contain and reduce the illicit demand for drugs. Unless progress can be made towards that end, sustained success in other dimensions of the drug equation can only be temporary. The Board stresses the need to provide, in response to requests of States under attack by traffickers, full assistance including security devices, weapons, aircraft, ships and training.

The Board once again emphatically rejects the legalization of the possession and use of some or all drugs for non-medical purposes. Such an approach, according to the report, would undoubtedly be interpreted by potential abusers as sanctioning drug abuse and can be expected to lead to exploding abuse, attended by an increase in drug-related deaths, soaring health-care costs, the destruction of families and the erosion of basic values. Prohibition of the non-medical possession and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances represents specific obligations of the Parties under the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions.

The Board consists of 13 members, elected by the Economic and Social Council, who serve in their personal capacities, not as government representatives. It is the responsibility of the Board to monitor the implementation of the drug control Conventions world-wide. It controls Governments' obligation to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount for medical and scientific purposes. The Board collaborates with UNDCP, of which its secretariat forms a part, and with other international bodies concerned with drug control, within and outside the United Nations system.

The 1991 Report of the INCB has been issued as document E/INCB/1991/1.

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INCB Reviews Substances for Possible Control

In the discharge of its new functions under article 12 of the 1988 Convention and its execution of resolution 5 (XXXIV) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board held its fifty-first (special) session from 6 to 10 January 1992 in Vienna.

Emphasis was put on the assessment of substances for possible inclusion in the scope of control under article 12 of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and on the report on the implementation of article 12 of this Convention, which will be presented at the forthcoming thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in April 1992.

In July 1991, the Government of the United States, also on behalf of all Governments participating in the Chemical Action Task Force, sent a notification to the Secretary-General pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, in which it proposed that 10 substances be added to Table I or II of that Convention.

In its report to the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, the Board will recommend that five of the proposed substances be added to Table I and five to Table II of the 1988 Convention. The Commission will decide whether these substances are to be included, taking into account the comments and recommendations of the Board whose assessment is determinative as to scientific matters.

Drug Control Administrators Trained in Africa

A regional training seminar for Government officials in charge of drug control administrators in Africa was organized by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) from 16 to 21 December 1991 in Nairobi, pursuant to a decision of the INCB.

The training seminar was intended to enhance drug control in the region. It dealt with all measures required under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. It also addressed steps required under the 1988 Convention as well as the rationale for the scheduling of drugs.

All the obligations by drug control administrators and Governments based on the three major international drug conventions were examined and studied, and the voluntary control measures which have been found necessary to supplement the requirements of the 1971 Convention were discussed.

The control and reporting obligations pursuant to the drug control treaties were studied in detail and emphasis was placed on the establishment of realistic estimates backed up by accurate statistics. Participants also had the opportunity to identify specific problems they have been facing to fulfil control requirements as well as the impediments to drug treaty adherence by some of the Governments represented.

During the seminar, rational drug distribution systems were reviewed against the availability of licit narcotic drugs for legitimate purposes in African countries.

Furthermore, attention was directed at cooperation and sharing of available resources at regional, sub-regional and national (inter-ministerial) levels, before recourse to external sources.

Attending were drug control administrators from Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sao Tomé et Principe, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

A similar training seminar is to be organized in 1992 for West African countries.

Symposium Advocates Enhanced Women's Role

An international symposium on women's involvement in the fight against drug abuse was held on 28 to 29 February 1992 in Moscow under the auspices of the Moscow-based International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking,. d in the context of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000).

Opened by the Deputy Mayor of Moscow, the symposium heard messages of support read on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General and the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia. High-level government officials actively participated in the deliberations, among them the Interior Minister of Ukraine, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia and the Russian Deputy Health and Interior Ministers.

Promoting increased women's involvement in international drug control activities, the symposium stressed the need to establish a balanced partnership between governmental structures and non-governmental bodies. Participants emphasized the need to undertake other activities in the context of the international movement "Women of the World against Drugs".

Attending the symposium were over 100 participants from different disciplines, including experts from the Commonwealth of Independent States (Russia, Ukraine, Kasakhstan, Uzbekistan), as well as representatives of national and international governmental and non-governmental bodies.

Also present at the symposium were a member of the Russian Parliament, a senator from Peru and Chafica Sellami-Meslem, Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. UNDCP was represented by Flavius Roversi, Chief, External Relations and NGO Unit.

Serving as co-chairpersons were Alevtina Fedulova, President of the Women's Union of Russia, and Eva Tongue, Chairperson, Vienna NGO Committee and Executive Director of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions.

Experts Study Craving Mechanisms In Combating Drug Abuse

As part of a series of initiatives promoted by UNDCP in the context of the UN Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000), a meeting of experts was held from 28 to 30 January 1992 in Vienna under the aegis of WHO and UNDCP.

The participating 26 high-level experts addressed the dynamics and process of craving, its physiological and psychological dimensions, its mechanisms and its implications for treatment of addicts and prevention of drug abuse.

The meeting agreed on a definition of drug craving and made a series of recommendations concerning research into, and treatment of, that complex issue. It defined drug craving as a "desire for the previously experienced effects of a psycho-active substance. That desire can become compelling and can increase in the presence of both internal and external cues, and with perceived substance availability. It is characterized by an increased likelihood of drug-seeking behaviour and, in humans, of drug-related thoughts".

The participants, who met in three working groups dealing with the pharmacological, clinical and social aspects of craving, noted that craving and its underlying mechanisms had, to date, been poorly understood, despite their importance from a pharmacological, clinical and social perspective. Relatively little research had been undertaken in this area and those involved in the prevention and/or treatment of the drug abuser had often had to depend on intuitive approaches.

When a person experienced craving, there was an immediate likelihood that he or she would urgently begin to seek out the same or other drugs. The ensuing preoccupation with drugs then threatened the effectiveness of the treatment being given, and increased the chance that drug abuse would begin again.

Attending the UNDCP-financed meeting were distinguished scientists and experts in various disciplines from research and treatment institutions in Canada, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as from the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations. Serving as moderator was Dr. Manuel Carballo, Chief of WHO's Research and Development Programme on Substance Abuse.

First 1992 Laboratory Training Programme Started

Nine scientists embarked on a three-month basic training course at the UNDCP narcotics laboratory, beginning in January 1992. The thrust of the course is the identification and analysis of drugs that are under international control, with specific emphasis on seized drugs. The training course is part of a series of technical assistance activities undertaken by the UNDCP to enhance the capability of Member States to combat illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. Attending the course are (from left): Nedzad Vejzagic (Yugoslavia), Salome Osei-Mensah (Ghana), Abdool L. Ramtoola (Mauritius), Regina Dururu (Zimbabwe), Elgaily M. Babiker (Sudan), D.M.U.J. Abeysinghe (Sri Lanka), Hossein Amirarshadi (Iran), Mukululu Sinyani (Zambia) and Leonard Dlamini (Swaziland). Cherif Kouidri serves as Chief of the UNDCP narcotics laboratory.

Project Seeks Illicit Cultivation Halt

A highland development programme for the Lao province of Xieng Khouang has been launched. The programme is expected to lead to increases in agricultural production, improvements in the quality of life, increases in rural household incomes and the gradual elimination of opium poppy cultivation.

The development programme has several components, including a project designed to ensure food security for poor households to increase agricultural productivity and household incomes and to introduce alternative farming systems in opium growing areas.

Another component relates to the improvement of the social conditions in those areas, including water supply, health, education, drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

With an estimated total annual rice production ranging from 35,000 to 40,000 tons, 71 per cent of which is produced on irrigated or bunded fields, the province has a considerable economic potential for the country.

To improve farmers' access to markets, health and education facilities, UNDCP is undertaking a labour-based road construction project.

Data available indicate that there are about 5,000 drug addicts in the province of Xieng Khouang, the population of which was estimated to be 182,000 in 1991.

In the absence of adequate basic health services, opium is widely used to treat a variety of diseases, thereby increasing the risks of addiction. Out of 10 tons of opium produced every year in the province, it is estimated that 3 to 6 tons are consumed locally. Prevention and treatment measures, including the improvement of basic health services, are therefore needed to eliminate the local demand for opium.

UNDCP is collaborating with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which has contributed US$ 5.3 million.

A similar highland rural development project carried out in Phalavek, Laos, is nearing completion. It has already contributed to an improvement of living conditions of local populations. Roads built in the context of the project have opened up Phalavek, which is a major opium growing area, to markets in other parts of the country.

A partial view of the market place of Phonsavanh, the capital city of the province of Xieng Khouang, where former opium poppy growers are receiving agricultural support services in the framework of the UNDCP integrated rural development programme to encourage cultivation of fruits, vegetables and other income-generating crops.

Meeting Elaborates Basis For Law Enforcement Training

Experts from national drug law enforcement agencies of eight western countries and three international organizations laid the foundations for close co-operation in the field of training at a meeting convened by UNDCP from 21 to 23 January 1992 in Vienna.

Discussions focused on a range of basic themes such as the coordination, at the international level, of training projects undertaken world-wide or the elaboration of regional training projects for countries located along the Balkan Route.

The experts, who included customs and police officers, underscored UNDCP's role at the international level as a coordinating body for drug control activities.

Attending were experts from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Nordic countries, United Kingdom and United States. Also participating were the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization.

Parties to Drug Control Treaties Increased

The international drug control system is governed, at present, by the following three major treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (amended by a protocol in 1972); the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

As of 10 February 1992, 106 States had become Parties to the Single Convention of 1961, 106 States to the 1971 Convention, and 57 and one regional economic organization to the 1988 Convention.

The UNDCP maintains an updated listing of States Parties to the international drug control treaties.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria, information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

United Nations System

1992

16-24 March	UNDCP: Caribbean Regional Workshop on Demand Reduction, Prevention and Preventive Education.	Barbados
6-15 April	UNDCP: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 35th regular session.	Vienna
8-10 April	Administrative Committee on Coordination, 1st regular session.	Geneva
16 April	UNDCP: Inter-agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control.	Vienna
16 April-31 May	UNDCP: Training Seminar on the Identification of Narcotic Drugs.	Beijing
4-15 May	International Narcotics Control Board, 52nd session.	Vienna
18-22 May	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLAF), Africa.	Abuja
21-22 May	Fourth International Conference of Mayors against Drug Abuse.	Buenos Aires
1-12 June	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
4 June - 20 July	UNDCP: Training Seminar on the Identification of Narcotic Drugs.	Beijing
26 June	**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**	

Intergovernmental Organizations

1992

9-13 March	Customs Co-operation Council: 11th session of Enforcement Committee.	Brussels
31 March	CCC/Interpol/UNDCP: Tripartite Working Group on Law Enforcement Training.	Brussels

23-24 April	Interpol: 3rd Meeting on Psychotropic Substances.	Lyon, France
4-7 May	Interpol: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Services, Europe.	Lyon, France

Non-governmental Organizations

1992

16-27 March	International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse: Training seminar for administrative personnel responsible for the policy of the fight against drugs.	Port Louis
3 April	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
27 April-2 May	National Parents' Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE): 15th Annual PRIDE World Drug Conference.	Houston, U.S.A.
18 May	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna

UNDCP

UNITED NATIONS DECADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE: 1991-2000

A GLOBAL RESPONSE TO A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

TO PROTECT HEALTH, ENSURE SAFETY AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE EVERYWHERE

To provide or request information on Decade-related activities, please contact
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